Liability of Employers.

out due process of law

The Law Journal."

JOHN G. MILBURN, LOUIS MARSHALL, WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE.

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

just been informed over the telephone

that Senator Root "and three of the most

eminent corporation lawyers in the coun-

try" had replied to his speech by an elev-

enth hour statement in "the not invaria-

bly authentic newspaper, "The Evening

Here is Colonel Roosevelt's reply:

Quotes Florence Kelley.

to his employe, on the theory that latter assumed the risk of the mas-

The next time Mr. Root rushes to the

SHERIFF TO KEEP OFFICE OPEN.

No request or order had come to Sheriff

Harburger up to his closing hour yester-

day for the services of his deputies at any

of the polling places. The Sheriff said he

felt sure that there would be no trouble

in any of the Manhattan or Bronx dis-

we protest

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Nov.

PLATFORM SINKS UNDER ROOSEVELT AT MINEOLA

Colonel Slides Down Toboggan and Is Drenched by Pitcher of Ice Water.

BOBS UP SMILING

Says Republican Bosses Are Advising Weak-Kneed Party Men to Vote for

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Oyster Bay, Nov. 4 .- The platform on which Theodore Roosevelt was standing while about to address a big Moose bandannas and bunting were, tent meeting at Mineola this afternoon suddenly collapsed in the middle, and the ex-President, together with a dozen other well known Progressives of Long hopper toward the sagging centre.

Colonel Roosevelt had just taken a chair behind the speakers' stand after a rousing demonstration that lasted ten When the crash came his chair slid backward with great rapidity, and the pitcher of ice water on the table, having lost its equilibrium, followed Colonel Roosevelt's retreating form with such celerity and lack of decorum as to spill most of its contents over the Progressive candidate's waist-

Colonel Roosevelt didn't remain helpless very long. He jumped forward as quickly as possible and darted in the direction of the front of the platform, which did not go down. From the press stand it looked as though the ex-President was the first to get to his feet. He came up almost on all fours, smiling and brandishing his arms to restore order in the big throng, which for a moment seemed worried.

The platform evidently had been built to hold about one-half the number of persons who crowded upon it. In the centre were a great many upset chairs which had to be fished out, and a number of women well scared, but uninjured, also had to be helped up the incline. Colonel Roosevelt also began to take charge of the work, and his right arm that has been practically useless since he was shot came into full play once more. After the hubbubdied down the colonel got a chance.

Stands on the Toboggan.

"My friends," he cried, "you may be sure that the Progressive platform won't ever break down." The roar of laughter that followed relieved the tension, and for nearly an hour the ex-President, with his feet braced firmly to negotiate the uncomfortable incline of the crippled platform, spoke to his attentive audience on the cardinal points of Progressivism.

The colonel left Sagamore Hill at 3 o'clock in his automobile, accompanied by his guests at luncheon, Lucien L. Bonheur, chairman of the Nassau County Committee, and Bourke Cock-"Arthur," the colonel's chauffeur, permitted the car to touch only a few of the high spots on the way. The machine kept a speed of forty-five miles

an hour most of the time,

"I have come here in my own country," he said, "to make the same appeal to my election law, Agnew and James, are friends and neighbors of Long Island that

Get Rid of



you pay for rent, competitor pays lected to do it. for the same

price or your profits.

BUSH TERMINAL offers every manufacturer a chance to start the race for a market under better condi-

tions than his competitor. We eliminate the handicaps of trade; and if you find your present business hobbled with antiquated "overhead" and hampered by conditions that stifle expansion, it is high time you had a twenty-minute session with a BUSH TERMINAL representative.

To prepare the way, we'll send our "Economy" booklet on request.

Bush Terminal Co.

100 Broad Street, New York City



A Belmont "Notch" collar in white striped Madras. It's an



I have made to men and women of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the Gulf."

"We're with you!" shouted a man in the crowd. "I think you are," the colonel respond-

"There are a good many Bull Moose around the country. The woods are full of them. I want to say that this movement has come to stay. Let our opponents make no mistake. Like every great movement, this movement comes from the people themselves."

Colonel Roosevelt then turned to the courts, finishing his speech with an appeal to every man who heard him to read the Progressive platform before he went to the polis to-morrow.

Auto Parade for Colonel.

A feature of the meeting was the automobile parade, in which one hundred cars took part. Roland Lamb, of Freeport, rode at the head of the procession, which has been passing through different points over Western Long Island to-day. The machines were filled with jubilant Progressives and their wives. They sang Roosevelt songs to used effectively to decorate the cars.

Among those who spoke at the Mineola meeting were Walter Hoff Seeley, a bond seller of San Francisco; George Island, were swept like corn in a Wallace, of Nassau County; Frederick M. Chase, of Alaska, and Miss Alice Carpenter, a "Moosette," of New York.

Last Fling at Bosses.

In a statement issued here to-day. Theodore Roosevelt charged that Republican leaders were advising their followers to vote for Woodrow Wilson if they did not feel that they could support President Taft. The great concern of the bosses, the colonel said, was to beat the Progressive party. The statement runs:

statement runs:

Several gentlemen have told me that certain of the lesser bosses who are Mr. Barnes's henchmen—Mr. Abe Gruber, for instance—have recently been publicly advising their hearers to vote the Democratic ticket, if they didn't feel like voting the Republican ticket. This is interesting as a fresh proof of how close and intimate the alliance is between the machines, if they can only beat the Progressives. Mr. Gruber's attitude merely illustrates what had already been shown by the conduct of Messrs. Penrose, Barnes and Crane, and the other Republican bosses in New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, precisely as in Kansas, California and Oregon, that they had not the slightest expectation of winning this election, and that their one purpose is directly or indirectly to aid the Democratic in order that the Progressives may be beaten.

The financiers and bosses of this type are really non-partisan in their seeking. The men mentioned are nominally Republican in their feelings, but they know they can always make terms with the corresponding bosses in the Democratic party—if they cannot keep their own party under their own control, and at the same time in control of the nation, then the next best thing from their standpoint is to put the Democratic bosses in control of the nation, then the next best thing from their standpoint is to put the Democratic bosses in control of the nation, then the next best thing from their standpoint is to put the Democratic bosses in control of the nation, then the next best thing from their standpoint is to put the Democratic bosses in control of the nation, then the same time in control of the nation and their standpoint is to put the Democratic bosses in control of the nation and decent citizens, without regard to their past political affiliations, to support the Progressive movement. It is a movement for honesty and decency and for fair play in the world of politics, and we have the right to appeal to all good citizens to support it.

WARNING TO VOTERS. Polls open at 6 a. m. and close at 5 p. m. Vote early and do not lose

your right. THOUSAND DISFRANCHISED

Jersey Men Thought Primary

Vote Registered Them. A thousand or more voters in Jersey City and the other municipalities of Hudson County will be surprised on going to to learn they cannot vote. devoted much of his time to a defence of They erred in supposing that by voting his proposal for the recall of judicial de- at the primaries their names had been placed on the registry list. Two Democratic Assemblymen who voted for the

among those disfranchised. Agnew is a candidate for re-election. Assemblyman Branegan, also a candidate, is shut out, so is Jehn V. Burke, a nominee for Coroner. Judge Butler, of the Criminal Court, is among the many not on the list of those eligible to vote.

Some Progressives were caught. All Handicaps George L. Record appeared at the County Court in behalf of James E. Pope and David W. Clark, of the 9th Ward. who had erroneously supposed that by ODERN com- voting at the primaries they were automerce is merci- matically registered. But a majority of less. Every cent not be registered. The court had divided on the question. Judge Carey held it was the intent of the law that every primary cartage, labor, voter should be registered, but Judge insurance and Swayze and Judge Blair agreed that the law clearly set forth the form of registry power in excess and that every voter must sign the regisof what your try to be entitled to vote, and the court was powerless to aid those who had neg-

The poll books used last fall were in service on primary day and the new registhings is reflected to your dis- try was started that same day, but the advantage either in your selling many disfranchised, after voting, walked out of the polling place without signing the new registry. A number of citizens who registered

will require the order of the court to vote. Two thousand names have been stricken from the registry list by the County Board of Election on the reports of the police and the returned sample ballots by the letter carriers. The investigation failed to find the persons whose names were erased. But it is probable that in a majority of cases the registry officers erred in entering names or addresses, the common mistake being in entering the voter on the wrong street. Similar errors occurred last year and the court ordered the mistakes rectified in three or four hundred cases.

The court will be in session to-day to hear election cases.

JOHNSON ENDS CAMPAIGN

Progressive Closes Tour of 24 States

with Rap at Wilson. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 4.-Governor Johnson, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, finished his campaign here tonight with an address before an audience that filled the city's largest theatre. The speech, largely a repetition of an address at Providence early in the day, marked the completion of sixty continuous days of campaigning, which took the California executive through twenty-four states and more than 20,000 miles.

Reiterating his attack on Governor Wilson's tariff views, Governor Johnson declared that "the man who can tell how, when and where the Democratic candidate will reduce the tariff will be entitled to a reputation for mental astuteness and intellectual acuteness that will give him prominence long after he is

The Governor left for New York tonight, where he will receive the election

ROOSEVELT'S ATTACK ON COURT RIDDLED

Elihu Root, John G. Milburn, Louis Marshall and W. D. Guthrie Answer Colonel.

DISCUSS RIGHTS OF LABOR

Candidate Replies to Lawyers by Referring to Florence Kelley's Book on Sweatshops.

Four leading members of the New York bar-Ellhu Root, John G. Milburn, Louis Marshall and William D. Guthrie-have the tune of popular airs, and Bull taken issue with Colonel Roosevelt in his criticism of the New York Court of Appeals made last Friday night in Madison Square Garden. In a signed statement issued by them yesterday they say his speech "Friday evening contains so many inaccurate statements calculated to misead voters that it is fit and proper, and we deem it our duty, to state the true facts in regard to the decisions he assails." The statement continues:

The first case that Mr. Roosevelt criti-The first case that Mr. Roosevelt criticises is the tenement house case (98 N. Y. 98), in which a man named Jacobs was prosecuted criminally under an act of the Legislature for attempting to carry on his trade of cigar making in his own home. He lived in the City of New York with his wife and two children in an apartment of seven rooms, in a building in which there were three other apartments of equal size. He made cigars in rooms of this apartment wholly separated from the sleeping and cooking rooms, and cooms of this apartment wholly separated rom the sleeping and cooking rooms, and he undisputed testimony showed that here was no odor of tobacco in any of he sleeping or cooking rooms and that he surrounding conditions were entirely anitary. In fact, Jacobs was carrying on his trade in his home for the support of himself and his family under conditions much healthier than if he had been compelled to work in a crowded factory, particularly in 1554 and 1855, when there were no such sanitary regulations as now were no such sanitary regulations as now revail in factories under the operation f our present public health and labor

s.
Board of Health of the City of New
k officially declared in speaking of
act "that the health of the tenement
se population is not jeopardized by the this act that the health of the teach, on the teach of th

provision tending in any degree to improve conditions of living.

The act would have crushed the competition of home workers with the tobacco factories, and, if constitutional, then similar statutes could have been passed with respect to all kinds of home work, and artisans, whether men or women, could have been driven into factories at the dictation of factory owners who had sufficient political influence to secure the necessary legislation. Mr. Roosevelt practically asserted Friday evening that the Court of Appeals had declared it unconstitutional for the Legislature to prevent the manufacture of tobacco in "a home of but one room about sixteen feet square, in which there lived two families, one with a boarder."

Power of the Legislature.

Power of the Legislature.

As a matter of fact, the plain truth is that there was nothing in the decision of the court which in the remotest degree questioned the full power of the Legislature to pass and enforce a statute prohibiting the manufacture of tobacco in sleeping or cooking rooms or under any unhealthy conditions whatever. Since that decision, and without any constitutional amendment whatever, as is well known, the Legislature of the State of New York has repeatedly dealt with the subject of tehement house reform and has prevented any such conditions as Mr. Roosevelt mentioned.

The next decision of the Court of Appeals which Mr. Roosevelt criticised is that of an adult woman named Knisley (148 N. Y. 372), who while working in a hardware factory in Buffalo was injured by having her hand crushed in a machine which had unguarded cog wheels, contrary to the statute. As the danger was proved to have been visible and plainly known to her, the court held that under the long settled rules of the common lae as to contributory nesligence and assumption of risks it was constrained to hold that the plaintiff could not recover, notwithstanding its sympathy for her. In this report it followed the decisions of the courts of Massachusetts and England under similar statules, Of course, the court was bound to enforce the law as it conceived it to be.

In speaking of this case Mr. Roosevelt on Friday evening said as follows: "The Court of Appeals threw out the case and declared the law unconstitutional on this ground: That the Legislature could not interfere with the liberty of that girl in losing her arm. The trouble was that they knew law, but didn't know right, and still more, as I have stated they had arrogated to themselves the right that the people demand." Yet there was not one word in the opinion of the Court of Appeals which suggested that the act was unconstitutional or that the Legislature did not have—the right that the people demand." Yet there was not one word in the opinion of the court of Appeals which

Hours of Labor for Women.

The next case which Mr. Roosevelt criticised on Friday evening is known as the Williams case (189 N. Y. 131), in which an act of the Legislature was held unconstitutional, which in its effect prevented a woman from working at her trade after 9 o'clock at night, entirely irrespective of the number of hours that she might work or the few occasions upon which she might be called upon to work at night.

ork at night. Mr. Roosevelt criticised this decision in the following language: "Again we passed a law in this state. We found by inves-tigation that in certain factories and sweatshops women were working twelve, and fourteen, and fifteen hours a day, and up until after midnight. . . But the Court of Appeais in New York decided that we could not pass that type of lev."

the Court of Appeals in New York decided that we could not pass that type of law."

As a matter of fact, the Court of Appeals decided nothing of the kind. It did not hold, or even intimate—and it has never held or intimate—and it has never held or intimate—and it has never held or intimate—that the Legislature could not limit the number of hours which a woman may work. It had previously decided that the Legislature could limit the hours of labor. The only question before the court was whether an adult female, who had learned the trade of a binder, could be prevented by statute from working at that trade after 9 o'clock at night, under perfectly sanitary conditions, even though she might not have worked an hour before night, or might only need to work an hour or two at night in emergencies. The underlying or fundamental question was whether women could be driven out of that trade and compelled to seek a livelihood in other occupations for which they were less fitted, for smaller pay, and under infinitely worse conditions.

Speaking of this same case, Mr. Roosevelt stated in "The Saturday Evening Post," published a week ago, under the head of "The Deceiful Red Herring," as follows: "Our platform demands an eight-hour law for women in industries. But the Court of Appeals of New York has said that the ten millions of people of my state have not got that right if they wish to exercise it. In New York the people did not ask for an eight-hour day—asked only for a ten-hour day for women. Then the Court of Appeals said that under their interpretation of the Constitution, the small sweatshop keeper or the big factory owner may work haggard women twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours a day, if he chooses, and we cannot stop it."

As matter of fact, however, which the slightest investigation

nours a day, if he chooses, and we cannot stop it."

As matter of fact, however, which the slightest investigation would have shown, the Court of Appeals has never decided or intimated anything of the kind,

and there is to-day a statute of New York limiting the hours of labor of women to nine hours per day and fifty-four hours per week (See labor law, sec. 77). This statute is being enforced daily, and its validity has never been questioned.

The fourth case criticised by Mr. Roosevelt is the Ives case (201 N. Y. 271), concerning which he said: "Perhaps, friends, the most striking example of the kind of decision against which we are in revoit was rendered in connection with the workmen's compensation act, when we passed a law for workmen's compensation practically identical with, in principle, the federal law that had been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and which had been declared constitutional by the state courts of Iowa, Oregon, Washington and other states, and yet on the same language in the Constitution the Court of Appeals declared that the Supreme Court of the nation was in error, and that the ten million people of the State of New York had not the power to say that when a brakeman or a switchman was crippied for life or killed in the discharge of his duty he should receive compensation for the crippling or his widow and children should be compensated for his death if he was killed."

As matter of fact, neither the Supreme Court of the United States nor the WILSON PARADE THIN LINE OF 5,000 MEN

Tammany Refuses to Co-operate with College Men's League in Demonstration.

BANDS HELP TAME AFFAIR

Grand Marshals Walk, Instead of Riding "Chargers" as in Old Days - Few Floats in Line.

The Wilson parade, managed by the College Men's Wilson and Marshall League, twisted up Broadway last night as far as 42d street, after a formation in and around Washington Square.

should be compensated for his death it he was killed."

As matter of fact, neither the Supreme Court of the United States nor the state courts of Iowa or Oregon have passed on any workmen's compensation act, nor has any other state passed an act in its provisions equivalent to the statute which was declared to be unconstitutional by our Court of Appeals. That statute declared the employer bound absolutely to pay his employer bound absolutely to pay his employe certain fixed damages in case of injury, even where the injury is due solely to the employe's own inexcusable negligence, when the employer is entirely blameless and has violated no duty or obligation, and has exercised every degree of diligence and foresight that is conceivable.

Liability of Employers. Music, and plenty of it, was the releeming feature of what would otherwise have been a mighty tame affair for ar election eve parade, but though there were only about five thousand men and boys in line they had a brass band between every few hundred, and the musi kept things stirred up.

William F. McCombs, national chair man of the Democratic party, reviewed the line from a stand in front of the Im perial Hotel, and it took the marcher just forty-five minutes to pass by, that time including several waits.

Liability of Employers.

Although the court declared this act unconstitutional, because it arbitrarily took the property of the employer and gave it to the employe, it nevertheless emphatically declared that it was within the power of the Legislature to require of an employer the exercise of the highest degree of diligence for the protection of his employes, to compel the adoption of every possible safeguard that human ingenuity could devise that would tend to the prevention of accidents, that it might abrogate the fellow servants' rule, as well as the doctrine of assumed risks, and modify the principle of contributory nesligence, to the end that the safety of our workingmen might be promoted. The act which the court was called upon to adjudicate contained none of these features. It absolutely ignored the element of fault both on the part of the employer and of the employe; and while the latter was still permitted to bring his common law action to recover damages, the employer was bound. In any event, to pay the statutory compensation. Speaking of this very decision, the national commission appointed by Congress and the President of the United States, in its recent report said:

"It may well be argued that legislation Not a single Tammany leader was to be seen in the line, but Senator O'Gorman and Thomas F. Smith, secretary of the Hall, were among those in the re viewing stand. It was said that the Wilson supporters had asked Tammany's aid, but their request for delegations from district organizations had been turned down on the ground that Tammany didn' intend to have their men up late the night before election.

"It may well be argued that legislation which puts upon the employer this naked burden, frrespective of fault, without the compensating circumstance of being relieved in any other direction, is as arbitrary and unreasonable as to fall within the inhibition of the Fifth Amendment against the deprivation of property without due process of law." Turned Down by Tammany. The College Men's League thought to go over Tammany's head by writing letters urging their request for delegations of the district organizations from the district leaders direct, but as soon as they heard of that move at the Wigwam. which was late yesterday afternoon, telegrams were sent out immediately worded briefly:

"Disregard parade request." So Tammany wasn't in the parade "Big Bill" Edwards, with John L. De Ex-President Roosevelt replied to-night Saulles, Joseph R. Truesdale and R. K. to Senator Root's attack on his Madison McLea, the chief marshals, led off the Square Garden speech of last Friday line of marchers, and the four men night regarding the decision of the Knisewalked. No chargers (a parade marshal ly case by the Court of Appeals, Colonel on a horse is always referred to as riding Roosevelt was speaking for the last time a "charger") for them. Every one else to fifteen hundred of his fellow townsexcept a score of lucky ones in the half men. He reached the little Lyric Theatre dozen floats, walked, so the marshals rather late and announced that he had

walked, too, and set a good example. Of course there was red fire strewn liberally along Broadway, and though no one cared very much about it for the most part there was one point in the parade when the spectators were glad that the management had so thoughtfully provided footlights.

Post, of New York." He said the decision was rendered in the Knisely case That was when a division came along on October 22 and was reported to-day in headed, "Wilson Speakers' Bureau." An ordinary bunch of speakers wouldn't be much to get excited over, but this was Here is Colonel Roosevelt's reply:

I wish to devote a few minutes to certain gentiemen of the other side who answered my Madison Square speech this afternoon, so that, I suppose, they thought I could not make any reply to their answer. I wish to state right at the outset that there is always a presumption against any individuals who wait until the afternoon before Election Day to traverse the statement of an opponent. The presumption is that they take that course with the hope that it will be too late for him to reply.

The answer to which I refer is the statement of four of the most eminent corporation lawyers of New York—Elihu Root, John G. Milburn, Louis Marshail Root, John G. Milburn, Louis Marshail and William D. Guthrie—to the statements of William D. Guthrie—to the statements of this division, but they had been picked with care. (College boys are said to have excellent judgment in matters of this kind.) Here are a few of the comments that greeted this section of the parade. "Sure, they address the college men's parade."

"Sure, they address the college men's political meetings?"

"Sure, they address the college men's political meetings?"

"Gee, I'll bet they could argue me into voting for Wilson, dead easy."

Root, John G. Milburn, Louis Marshail and William D. Guthrie—to the statements I made on Friday night discussing the cruel injustices done again and again to workingmen and workingwomen by certain decisions of the Court of Appeals.

I am informed that these four gentlement attacked the statements as being contrary to both the facts and the law. The first was the case of the tenement house cigar manufacturers. Now, I will read to you what is said by one of the women who knows the conditions of tenement house life as few other women, and as hardly any man, knows them—by Florence Kelley, in a book called "Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation," and I cordially commend to Mr. Root and his associates who signed his protest to study that book and to ponder what is meant by the word "ethical" in connection with legislation.

"Gee, I'll bet they could argue me into woting for Wilson, dead easy."

Honor Place for Princeton.

In the college delegations Princeton had the place of honor. Each college delegation carried a big banner announcing its identity, and if the banners told the truth there were delegations from Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Manhattan, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Yale, Xavier and Syracuse universities.

They had a real live elephant in the line, leading the college men, and a half dozen floats, one of which was given up to setting forth Theodore Roosevelt's an-

to setting forth Theodore Roosevelt's announcement to the effect that "a third

Of the Jacobs case, to which I referred, Mrs. Kelley says: "To the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case in re Jacobs is directly due the continuance and growth of tenement manufacture, and of the sweating system in the United States and its present prevalence in New York." That is the statement of a woman who, as regards knowledge of tenement house conditions, knows so much more than their little finger is thicker than their loins, when you come to study what they know and what she knows of the subject of widch they have ignorantly presumed to speak.

Inconnement to the effect that "a third cup of coffee" was bad for any one.

There was an imitation bull moose, with scraggly horns, stuffed with straw, and a Standard Oil can tied to its tail, and scattered throughout the line were three or four long-cared donkeys.

The parade was rather slow in getting started, and it was 8:45 o'clock before the head of the line reached the reviewing stand. With Chairman McCombs in the stand were Senator O'Gorman, George Gordon Battle, Justice James W. Gerard,

which they have ignorantly presumed to speak.

As to the Knisely case, to which I next referred, these four great corporation lawyers said to-day that the decision of the Court of Appeals in that case was in accordance with the law, and was a proper decision. A decision is reported to-day in "The Law Journal"—Fitz Water vs. Warren—in which the court refers to the Knisely case, and says it has been largely qualified, if not virtually overlargly qualified, if not virtually overlargly against it. In the course of this decision flatly against it. In the course of this decision Chief Justice Cuilen says, speaking of decisions such as that in the Knisely case:

The reservent to The Tribune I.

There seems at the present day to be an effort by constitutional amendment to render the master liable to his employe for injury received in his employment, although the master has been guilty of no fault whatever, and I feel that such effort is in no small measure due to the tendency evinced at times in the courts to relieve the master, although concededly at fault, from liability to his employe, on the theory that [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Mobile, Nov. 4.-Captain J. Edward O'Brien, president of the National Bar Pilots' Association, died on a train to-day while on his way to vote in Pensacola

Famous in **Every Land**

There are no local boundaries to the reputation of Bass Ale. In every country on the globe it is recognized as the World's Best Brew.

ter's fauit.

The next time Mr. Root rushes to the defence of the Court of Appeals he had better find out where the Court of Appeals stands. These big lawyers, who are employed by the very corporations that are at fauit, come to the front and assall our movement and say they are defending the courts and that they are defending the law. Defending the law? They are defending a perversion of the law, and they themnelves have been responsible for that perversion. And now they are defending the courts for the perversion of justice for which they themselves are responsible; they, the counsel hired by these great corporations, they are the attorneys of the very privilege which we are seeking to cut out of our industrial life; they stand for precisely that perversion of justice—that substitution of legalism for justice—against which we protest. Bass On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

> Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or job-

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y

The store will be closed This Day (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

announce the following sales for to-morrow (Wednesday) November 6th:

Women's Coats and Wraps

GIRLS' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, DRESSES AND COATS

at unusually large reductions in prices; also 100 Afternoon Dresses for Misses

At \$18.50, reduced from \$35.00 & 45.00

IN THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT on the Third Floor

Women's Trimmed Hats in smart styles, at \$12.00 Actual values \$20.00 to 25.00

Large reductions have been made in the prices of high-class millinery, including imported models as well as designs from B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms.

Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs

Maria Land

at special prices, as follows:

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS per dozen \$2.00 & 2.25 Initialed . . Plain hemstitched per dozen 2.00 & 2.65

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Embroidered . . . per dozen \$1.50 Plain hemstitched per dozen \$1.50 & 1.85 Initialed . . per dozen 1.50 & 1.90 Hand-embroidered, each 50c, 75c, 95c. to 2.00 Also Shamrock Lawn, initialed, perdozen 95c.

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT will place on sale to-morrow (Wednesday) a large variety of

> Skirt and Dress Lengths at greatly reduced prices.

The offering will consist of broadcloths, velours de laine, bordered novelties and tailor suitings, taken from the regular stock of this season's materials.

The department has received and is showing additional importations of velours de laine in plain and striped effects, baby lamb cloth, peau de souris, silk-and-wool brocade, eponge and wool rep in the leading shades.

FUR AND FUR-LINED GARMENTS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WOMEN'S FUR COATS in the newest styles and lengths, representing all the fashionable furs and fur combinations. Included are coats of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, broadtail, mink, chinchilla, ermine, mole, etc., showing the popular draped effects, as well as some garments cut on plain, straight lines; also fur-lined and fur-trimmed wraps of brocaded velvet for evening wear and of cloth for motoring and general utility purposes.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FUR COATS of French seal, mole-dyed coney, white coney, chinchilla squirrel, pony, leopard, etc., many with trimmings of other furs.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, for general or evening wear, of exford or broadcloth, with linings of Alaska seal, Hudson seal, Australian opossum, mink, marmot and other desirable furs.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

A LAND THE REAL PROPERTY OF